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Assessment of implementation of the Convention
Science, technology and knowledge

Assessment of implementation of the Convention: Science, technology and knowledge

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by country Parties and other reporting entities for the reporting period 2012–2013 on operational objective 3 of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Science, technology and knowledge. It analyses three consolidated performance indicators from a global and regional perspective. More detailed statistical information at the subregional level can be found in the annex to this document.

The document offers some conclusions on the status of activities relating to science and technology and some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen related activities with a view to achieving objective 3 of The Strategy.

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I. Introduction

1. This document is a synthesis and preliminary analysis of information submitted by Parties and other reporting entities on operational objective 3 (OO 3) of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018) (The Strategy): Science, technology and knowledge.[1]

2. For each performance indicator pertaining to this operational objective (see chapters II, III and IV below), the first section discusses the state of affairs relating to that performance indicator at global level as well as linking information submitted in 2014 with that of 2010, thereby providing a trend analysis on the basis of the global target established for these indicators.[2] The analysis is based on information provided by both affected and developed country Parties, and other reporting entities as relevant. More detailed information is provided in the sections on regional analysis for affected country Parties, where appropriate.

3. General conclusions on the status of activities relating to OO 3 are presented at the end of the document. Some recommendations for consideration by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) have been drawn up on the need to adjust, streamline and strengthen activities with a view to achieving the objectives of The Strategy. The CRIC may wish to provide actionable guidance to Parties and other stakeholders on further steps to facilitate effective implementation of the Convention, as well as recommendations to the Convention's institutions on priorities to be included in their programme of work and budget for the following programming biennium, to be put forward to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for its consideration.

II. Performance indicator CONS-O-8: Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought

4. At the national level, the indicator measures the potential of monitoring and assessment of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) by quantifying the number of monitoring systems established and supported. The indicator provides information on the extent to which it is realistic to expect more effective planning of measures to control and combat DLDD overtime.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

5. A target was set for this indicator, of at least 60 per cent of affected country Parties having established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD by 2018.

[1] See decision 3/COP 8, contained in document ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1.

[2] The trend analysis is based on a sample of reports that were submitted by Parties in both 2010 and 2014. The sample may vary for each indicator, depending on whether or not a particular question elicited responses from Parties. The trend therefore measures progress made against the baseline established, using data submitted during the 2008–2009 biennium.

6. In the 2008–2009 reporting cycle, 34 countries out of the 89 that reported on this indicator had a monitoring system in place, and for 25 of them the system was both functional and updated.

7. In 2012–2013, 46 countries out of those that reported against this indicator[3] had established a specific national monitoring system, and in 35 countries the system was both functional and updated. One hundred and eleven countries had not established a monitoring system on DLDD at all.[4]

8. Taking data submitted in 2010 and 2014 together, at the end of 2013, 49 affected country Parties (or 31 per cent) had contributed to the achievement of the target.[5]

Figure 1
Level of achievement of the global target

2. Support provided to the establishment of monitoring systems

9. Over the reporting years 2012 and 2013, 54 affected countries, 6 subregions and 4 regions received support from developed country Parties for the establishment of monitoring systems. Since some of those beneficiaries were supported more than once, in total 122 monitoring systems were supported. This represents a high level of commitment by those developed country Parties providing support to the establishment of national monitoring systems in affected country Parties. However, it should be noted that 15 of those supported affected countries reported having no monitoring system in place.

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[3] Out of the 159 affected country Parties that submitted their report in 2014, 157 countries reported against this indicator.

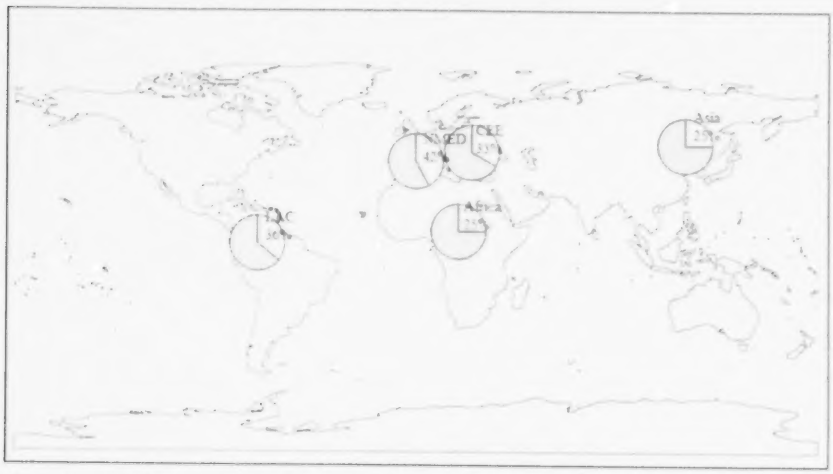
[4] 104 countries answered this question in both reporting cycle, while 160 countries answered this question at least once in the same time span. Comparing the data of countries that reported in both reporting cycles, 2010 and 2014, in order to assess the level of achievement of the target, it is observed that 25 countries reported having a specific monitoring system in place, 58 countries reported not having it and 21 countries provided contradictory answers. Out of those 21 contradictory answers, 8 countries reported monitoring systems in 2014, but no systems in 2010, which leads to conclude that a new monitoring system was established. However, 13 countries reported the existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2010 but none in 2014.

[5] Based on the assumption that all three countries that reported the existence of a DLDD-specific monitoring system in 2008–2009 and did not report/provide an answer in 2012–2013 still had their monitoring systems operational.

10. The Global Environment Facility supported technically and/or financially the establishment of 66 DLDD-specific monitoring systems in 2012 and 35 in 2013 (decrease of 47 per cent). No monitoring system partially covering DLDD was supported.

B. Regional analysis

Figure 2
Level of achievement by region



Note: Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Northern Mediterranean (NMED)

11. The most positive situation is in the Northern Mediterranean where 5 out of 12 countries have a DLDD-specific monitoring system and the remaining 7 countries have a monitoring system partially covering DLDD. Contrary to this, the number of countries with established and functional monitoring systems in Africa (nine countries have a DLDD-specific monitoring system that is functional and updated and an additional 24 countries have a monitoring system not specific to DLDD) is low, in spite of the fact that the region is the most supported by developed country Parties (33 countries, as well as 4 subregions and the region as a whole, received support by developed country Parties; 76 monitoring systems in total have been supported).

1. Africa

12. With 25 per cent of countries having a DLDD-specific monitoring system established and only 17 per cent of those being functional and updated, the situation in Africa is below average. In Central Africa no country has a DLDD-specific monitoring system in place. However, many more countries (32 countries or 62 per cent) have an environmental monitoring system in place that partially covers DLDD. All countries except five, plan to establish a national monitoring system. The target could be, therefore, achieved by 2017. However, this should be taken with caution since that would mean having to more than triple the number of maintained monitoring systems over four years.

2. Asia

13. Twenty-four per cent of affected Asian country Parties had a DLDD-specific national monitoring system in 2012–2013. In Central Asia not one country has a monitoring system in place, not even a monitoring system partially covering DLDD. Twenty-four countries plan to establish such a system by 2019, if that is so the target could be achieved. Again, this would mean having to more than double the current number of affected country Parties with monitoring systems in place.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

14. In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), 11 countries[a] have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system, and in 7 of them it is functional and updated, and more than two thirds have environmental systems partially used for DLDD monitoring. Fourteen countries plan to establish a monitoring system by 2019, thus LAC should be in position to reach the threshold.

4. Northern Mediterranean

15. Forty-two per cent of the Northern Mediterranean countries already have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system and all of them are functional and updated. All Northern Mediterranean countries have at least one type of monitoring system in place.

5. Central and Eastern Europe

16. One third of Central and Eastern European countries have a DLDD-specific national monitoring system. 80 per cent of the systems are functional and updated. Of the nine countries which do not have a DLDD-specific monitoring system, six have an environmental monitoring system partially covering DLDD. The remaining four countries do not have any monitoring system. Given that there is a limited number of plans to establish a monitoring system, it will be challenging to reach the threshold by 2018.

6. Other affected country Parties

17. The DLDD-specific monitoring system is established, functional and updated.

III. Performance indicator CONS-O-10: Number of revised national action programmes reflecting knowledge of desertification, land degradation and drought drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of desertification, land degradation and drought with climate change and biodiversity

18. The indicator measures the transfer of scientific knowledge to policy planning. The assumption is that nation[al] action programmes (NAPs) based on sound scientific knowledge will propose t[he] ... significant and effective strategies and activities for implementation at the national level.

[a] Or 36 per cent.

Global analysis[7]

1. Level of achievement of the global target, trends and expectations

19. A global target was set for this indicator that at least 70 per cent of revised NAPs have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment by 2018.

20. In the reporting period 2012–2013, 31 affected country Parties had their NAP aligned to The Strategy. However, if the answer from the additional country that had an aligned NAP and went through the self-assessment in the previous reporting cycle is considered, out of the 32 countries that had their NAP aligned to The Strategy, 23 had successfully gone through a quality self-assessment; 9 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 3 in LAC, 4 in the Northern Mediterranean and 2 in Central and Eastern Europe. Two countries that did not fully perform such an assessment stated that they planned to do so in the next biennium, one country planned to do so in 2016–2017 and one country has no plan to date.

21. Nominally, the target has been achieved since 2010. Given the relatively small size of the sample, including in 2013, the percentage does not necessarily provide a good gauge. However, it is important to note that in the large majority of the countries the alignment exercise included a quality self-assessment of the instrument, and the process is being conducted in accordance with the guidance provided by the COP.

2. Knowledge of drivers of desertification, land degradation and drought and their interactions, and of the interaction of desertification, land degradation and drought with climate change and biodiversity

22. Seventy one per cent of the countries that had their NAPs revised by 2013 and that responded to this question stated that their NAPs included a knowledge-based identification of biophysical and socio-economic drivers, and of their interaction.[8]

23. Similarly, sixty eight per cent of those countries further responded that their NAP included a knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD, climate change and biodiversity.[9]

3. Addressing barriers to sustainable land management

24. The large majority of the countries having an aligned NAP answered the questions related to the assessment of barriers to sustainable land management (SLM). Eighty per cent of them assessed the barriers to SLM. It should be noted that all countries that successfully went through a quality self-assessment also assessed barriers to SLM. All except one country included recommendations for removing these barriers in their NAPs.

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[7] Given the number of countries that have revised their national action programme (NAP), subregional and regional analysis would have been of limited relevance and hence has not been conducted. Information on the overall situation at the regional and subregional levels is provided in the annex to this document.

[8] This applies to all countries in Africa and the Northern Mediterranean, two countries in Asia and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. One Central and Eastern European country did not include such an identification.

[9] Again, all countries in Africa and the Northern Mediterranean did so. Central and Eastern Europe is the only region where more Parties did not include such an identification in their NAP than those that did.

4. Common indicators

25. The questions on data and information available on progress indicators shared with the reporting processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were introduced for the first time in the 2014 reporting exercise, with a view to understanding to what extent synergies can be established in reporting under other multilateral environmental agreements.

26. Seventy-one per cent of the countries that responded to these questions have data and information available to report on trends in the abundance and distribution of selected species;[10] and 65 per cent have data and information available to report on trends in carbon stock above and below ground.[11] Altogether, 58 per cent of the countries have data and information to report on both progress indicators.

IV. Performance indicator CONS-O-11: Type, number and users of desertification, land degradation and drought-relevant knowledge-sharing systems at the global, regional, subregional and national levels described on the Convention website

27. The indicator provides information on to what extent scientific and traditional knowledge, including best practices, are available to and sufficiently shared with end users.

A. Global analysis

1. Level of achievement of the global target

28. A global target was established for this indicator, that by 2010 the Convention website is restructured and includes a thematic database on knowledge-sharing systems as part of the Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System (PRAIS).

29. The global target for this indicator was achieved in 2011[12] and the information required for the compilation of the database is available on the PRAIS portal.

30. However, Parties were asked to continue listing any DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems at the country level and to provide an Internet link as well as an estimated number of users per year. It should be noted that some of the data provided do not match the definition of knowledge-sharing systems[13] and the estimated number of users of the systems in many cases was either not provided or was incoherent.

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[10] Eight in Africa, four in Asia, three in Latin America and the Caribbean, all five in the Northern Mediterranean and two in Central and Eastern Europe.

[11] Seven in Africa, five in Asia, one in Latin America and the Caribbean, all five in the Northern Mediterranean and two in Central and Eastern Europe. Latin America and the Caribbean is the only region where more countries do not have such data than those that do.

[12] Since August 2011, the Convention website has included a database on knowledge-sharing systems as part of the Performance Review and Assessment of the Implementation System (PRAIS).

[13] "A web-based system explicitly designed for the management and sharing of knowledge (such as data, information, tools, skills, expertise, best practices and success stories) among members within an organization or a network (for example, the PRAIS portal)". (ICCD/CRIC(11)/INF.3).

31. Altogether, 565 knowledge-sharing systems and 542 web links were reported by affected country Parties.

32. Ten developed country Parties provided 32 knowledge-sharing systems and their web links.

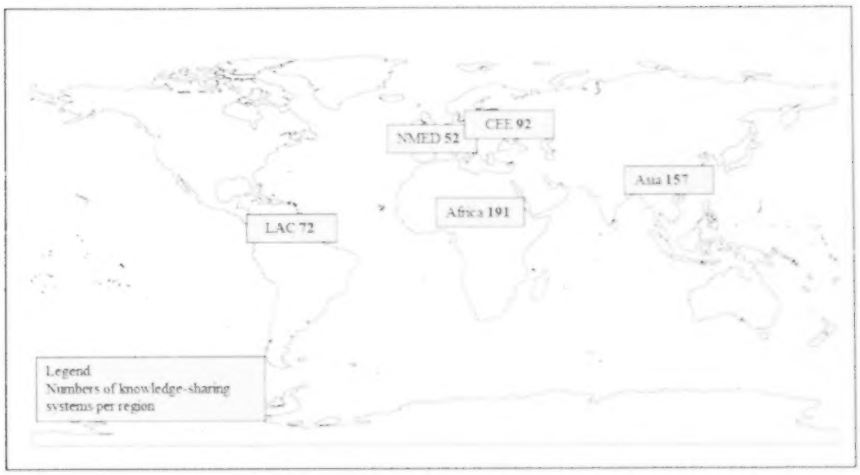
2. Assistance provided

33. The United Nations Development Programme technically and/or financially supported five knowledge-sharing systems and also provided their links.

B. Regional analysis

34. Figure 3 gives an overview of knowledge-sharing systems reported by the five implementation annexes.

Figure 3
Number of DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing systems per region



V. Conclusions

35. Altogether, based on the number and functionality of dedicated systems in place, the capacity of affected country Parties to assess and monitor DLDD processes at the national level is still limited, particularly in some regions. With less than one third of the affected country Parties having a monitoring system in 2013 (and one fifth with both functional and updated systems), the likelihood of achieving the global target is minimal.

36. Even though 75 countries that do not have a specific monitoring system in place plan to establish one by 2019 (when the target would be, therefore, achieved), to double the number of monitoring systems would require substantial investments over

a short period of time. However, support to the establishment of DLDD-specific monitoring system was provided by only one third of the developed country Parties.[14]

37. Conversely, in all regions, the number of countries that rely predominantly on monitoring systems that are not DLDD-specific is much higher than the number of those having DLDD-specific monitoring system established[15]. It could be considered whether expanding the scope of these systems would be more cost-effective than establishing new DLDD-specific monitoring systems.

38. The ongoing formulation, revision and alignment of NAPs is yielding results with regard to the expected effectiveness of national planning: the large majority of aligned NAPs (81 per cent) includes a knowledge-based identification of biophysical and socio-economic drivers of DLDD, and their interaction with climate change and biodiversity; similarly, in most of them the barriers to sustainable land management have been addressed.

39. According to these figures, the alignment process brought along a science-based and improved diagnostic of DLDD, including of their interactions with other environmental threats such as climate change and loss of biodiversity. This may lead to the establishment of baselines and concrete targets within the NAPs, which still remains a pending request by the COP.[16]

40. In this regard, it is worth noting that 70 per cent of the countries that have aligned their NAP, have data and information available to report on progress indicators currently included within the CBD and UNFCCC reporting processes. This represents a solid ground upon which synergies in reporting against the progress indicators of the Rio conventions can be furthered.

41. Altogether, 565 knowledge-sharing systems and 542 web links were reported by Parties. Available links to the knowledge-sharing systems are provided on the PRAIS portal.

VI. Recommendations

42. The following are preliminary recommendations which may be considered by Parties at CRIC 13, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to COP 12 for consideration:

(a) Affected country Parties are invited to increase their efforts to maintain functional and regularly updated existing monitoring systems, recover those which have been discontinued and eventually expand those systems partially covering DLDD issues in order to provide the required specific information;

(b) The UNCCD secretariat is requested to undertake an in-depth analysis on national, regional and global monitoring systems, including on their scope, functionality and efficiency, with a view to making this information available to those development partners that can contribute technically and financially to the development and maintenance of such capacities, including the private sector;

[14] Another third did not assist affected country Parties in this regard, while the last third did not report on this indicator.

[15] Of the 140 countries that answered the question, 99 countries (or 71 per cent) have a monitoring system partially covering DLDD issues, that is, 72 countries out of 111 (or 65 per cent) do not have a monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD.

[16] Decision 22/COP.11.

(c) Developed country Parties, relevant technical and financial organizations, including from the private sector, are invited to provide additional support to affected country Parties for the establishment and maintenance of national monitoring systems;

(d) Recalling decision 22/COP.11, affected country Parties are invited to establish baselines and concrete targets within their NAPs, making use of scientific-knowledge based diagnostic at the national level;

(e) The Convention's institutions shall include, in their respective 2016–2017 work programmes, specific actions in support of enabling affected country Parties to assess and monitor DLDD, targeting those countries, subregions and regions which reported that they lacked relevant capacities and instruments in this regard.

Annex

[English only]

Tables and figures relating to the performance indicators under operational objective 3

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Tables and figures relating to CONS-O-8

Table 1

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) (Global)

Region	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system not established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*DLDD monitoring system not updated functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*No monitoring system partially covering DLDD*
Africa	13	39	9	2	32	15
Asia	11	35	9	2	32	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	20	7	3	19	9
Northern Mediterranean	5	7	5	0	7	0
Central and Eastern Europe	5	10	4	1	9	5
Other affected country Party	1	0	1	0	-	-
Global (total)	**46**	**111**	**35**	**8**	**99**	**41**

Table 2

Monitoring systems for desertification, land degradation and drought – national contribution to the target (Global)

Region	*In place in 2012–2013*	*Planned for 2014–2015*	*Planned for 2016–2017*	*Planned for 2018–2019*	*No plan*
Africa	13	18	12	5	5
Asia	11	4	10	10	10
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	4	9	1	6
Northern Mediterranean	5	1	0	0	5
Central and Eastern Europe	5	0	1	0	9
Other affected country Party	1	-	-	-	-
Global (total)	**46**	**27**	**32**	**16**	**35**

Figure 1

Monitoring systems for desertification, land degradation and drought – national contribution to the target (Global)

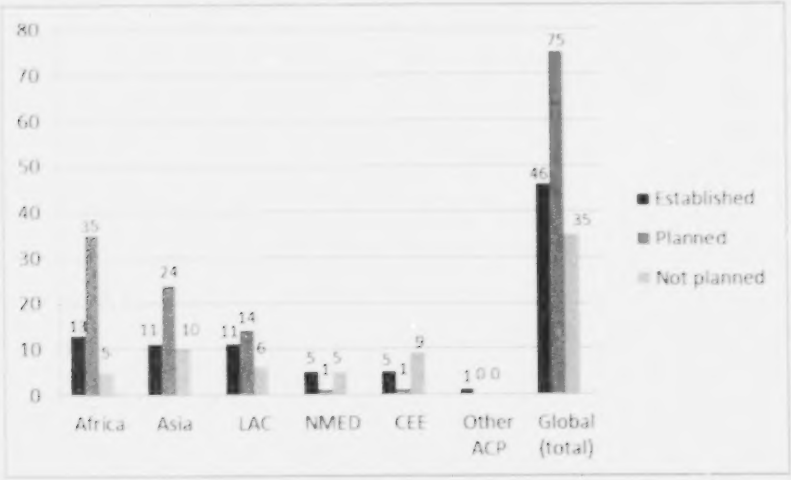

Table 3

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Africa)

Subregion	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Central Africa	0	n.a.	5	4	3	1	2
Eastern Africa	2	2	3	3	0	1	2
Northern Africa	2	0	2	2	1	1	0
Southern Africa	2	1	9	5	4	2	1
Western Africa	7	6	13	4	4	0	0
Africa (total)	**13**	**9**	**32**	**18**	**12**	**5**	**5**

Table 4

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Asia)

Subregion	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Central Asia	0	n.a.	0	0	1	4	0
East Asia	2	2	3	1	0	0	0
Pacific	3	2	9	2	3	1	3
South Asia	3	2	6	0	2	1	0
South-East Asia	2	2	7	0	3	0	5
West Asia	1	1	7	1	1	4	2
Asia (total)	**11**	**9**	**32**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**10**

Table 5

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Andean	1	1	3	1	2	0	0
Caribbean	5	2	7	1	3	1	4
Mesoamerica	3	2	5	1	2	0	2
South Cone	2	2	4	1	2	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**11**	**7**	**19**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**6**

Table 6

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**5**	**5**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**

Table 7

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*DLDD monitoring system established*	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	**5**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**9**

Table 8

Number of affected country Parties that established and supported a national monitoring system for desertification, land degradation and drought (Other affected country Parties)

	DLDD monitoring system established	*DLDD monitoring system updated and functional*	*Monitoring system partially covering DLDD*	*Planned for*			*Not planned yet*
				2014–2015	*2016–2017*	*2018–2019*	
Other affected country Party (total)	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 9

Number of monitoring systems established in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

	DLDD-specific monitoring systems supported in 2012	*DLDD-specific monitoring systems supported in 2013*	*Monitoring systems partially covering DLDD supported in 2012*	*Monitoring systems partially covering DLDD supported in 2013*
Developed country Parties (total)	**28**	**27**	**70**	**79**

Figure 2

Number of monitoring systems established in affected country Parties and/or UNCCD subregions/regions with the technical and/or financial support of developed country Parties

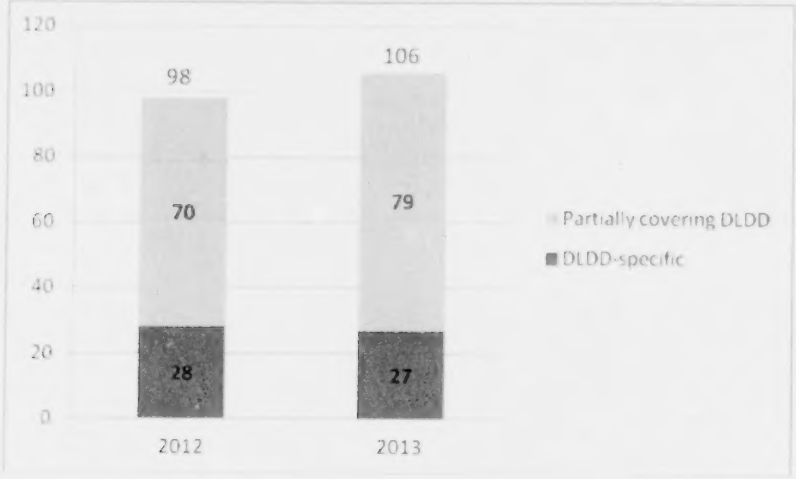

Table 10

Geographic distribution of assistance provided by developed country Parties (DCPs) to monitoring systems (MS) of affected country Parties

Entity	*Entities supported (number of monitoring systems)*			*Number of DCPs supporting monitoring system establishment maintenance in affected countries*
	Country	*Subregion*	*Region/Global*	
Africa	**65 MS in 33 countries**	**8**	**3**	**8**
Central Africa	6	1		1
Eastern Africa	8	1		3
Northern Africa	10	1		3
Southern Africa	4	0		3
Western Africa	37	5		4
Asia	**10 MS in 9 countries**	**7**	**1**	**5**
Central Asia	6	6		3
East Asia	2	0		1
Pacific	0	0		0
South Asia	1	0		1
South-East Asia	0	1		1
West Asia	1	0		1
Latin America and the Caribbean	**12 MS in 8 countries**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Andean	3			1
Caribbean	3			1
Mesoamerica	1			1
South Cone	5			2
Northern Mediterranean	**0**	**n.a.**	**2**	**1**
Central and Eastern Europe	**4 MS in 4 countries**	**n.a.**	**2**	**4**
Global			8	2
Total				**8 global support to MS by 2 DCPs**
				8 regional MS in all 4 regions supported by 4 DCPs
				15 subregional MS in 6 subregions supported by 5 DCPs
				91 MS in 54 affected countries supported by 8 DCPs
				Total of 122 MS supported by 10 DCPs

Tables and figures relating to CONS-O-10

Table 11
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Global)

Region	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Africa	9	9	9	9	8	7
Asia	5	4	6	6	4	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	3	3	3	1
Northern Mediterranean	4	5	5	5	5	5
Central and Eastern Europe	2	1	2	1	2	2
Global (total)	**23**	**22**	**25**	**24**	**22**	**20**

Figure 3
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Global)

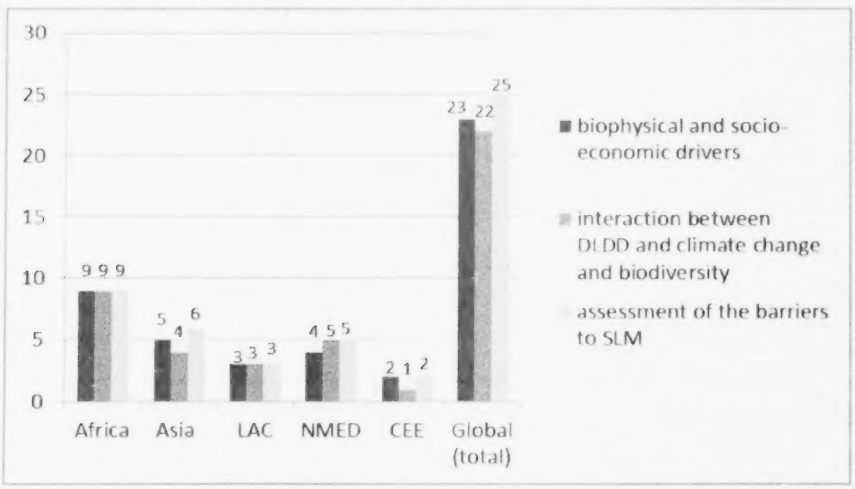

Table 12

Revision of the national action programme and inclusion of a knowledge-based identification of drivers of desertification, land degradation and drought and their interaction (Global)

Region	*Self-assessed*	*Planned for 2014–2015*	*Planned for 2016–2017*	*Planned for 2018–2019*	*No plan*
Africa	9	-	-	-	-
Asia	5	1	1	0	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	0	0	0	0
Northern Mediterranean	5	-	-	-	-
Central and Eastern Europe	2	1	0	0	0
Global (total)	**24**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**

Table 13

Revision of the national action programme and inclusion of a knowledge-based identification of interaction of desertification, land degradation and drought with climate change and biodiversity (Global)

Region	*Self-assessed*	*Planned for 2014–2015*	*Planned for 2016–2017*	*Planned for 2018–2019*	*No plan*
Africa	9	-	-	-	-
Asia	4	1	1	0	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	0	1	0	0
Northern Mediterranean	5	-	-	-	-
Central and Eastern Europe	1	2	0	0	0
Global (total)	**22**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**

Table 14
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Africa)

Subregion	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity	Assessment of the barriers to SLM[a]	Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included	Data for the indicators available: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Data for the indicators available: Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground
Central Africa	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eastern Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3
Northern Africa	1	1	1	1	1	0
Southern Africa	2	2	2	2	2	2
Western Africa	3	3	3	3	2	2
Africa (total)	**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**8**	**7**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 15
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Asia)

Subregion	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD	Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity	Assessment of the barriers to SLM[a]	Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included	Data for the indicators available: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Data for the indicators available: Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground
Central Asia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
East Asia	1	1	1	1	0	1
Pacific	0	0	1	1	1	1
South Asia	1	1	1	1	1	0
South-East Asia	1	0	1	1	1	1
West Asia	2	2	2	2	1	2
Asia (total)	**5**	**4**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**5**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 16
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Latin America and the Caribbean)

Subregion	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Andean	1	1	1	1	1	0
Caribbean	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mesoamerica	1	1	1	1	1	0
South Cone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latin America and the Caribbean (total)	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 17
Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Northern Mediterranean)

Region	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socioeconomic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Northern Mediterranean (total)	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

[a] Sustainable land management.

Table 18

Self-assessment of aligned national action programmes (Central and Eastern Europe)

Region	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of biophysical and socio-economic drivers of DLDD*	*Knowledge-based identification and analysis of the interaction between DLDD and climate change and biodiversity*	*Assessment of the barriers to SLM*	*Recommendations for removing the barriers to SLM included*	*Data for the indicators available*	
					Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	*Trend in carbon stocks above and below ground*
Central and Eastern Europe (total)	2	1	2	1	2	2

[1] Sustainable land management